

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1847.

{ NO. 4,466.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.
No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until paid, and bidden charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

CHEAP JOB PRINTING.

HANDBILLS, SHOW BILLS, LAMPS, CHECKS, NOTES, LECTURES, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.

—EXECUTED AT THE—
MERCURY OFFICE,
No. 133 THAMES ST.

With new and fashionable type, and at prices which cannot fail of meriting a share of public patronage. The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.
J. H. BARBER.
WM. LEE BARBER.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER, 1847.	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
	RISE.	SET.	RISE.	WATER
27 SATURDAY,	7 21 4	39 10	20	morning.
28 SUNDAY,	7 22 4	38 11	19 0	24
29 MONDAY,	7 23 4	37 0	morning,	1 10
30 TUESDAY,	7 23 4	37 0	morning,	1 10
1 WEDNESDAY, Dec.	7 24 4	36 1	14 2	36
2 THURSDAY,	7 25 4	35 2	9 8	18
3 FRIDAY,	7 26 4	34 3	7 4	1

MOON last qtr. 29th day, 10th hour, 52m. morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE.	DAY.	CO. A. R.
PROVIDENCE,	do	8 A. M.
BOSTON,	do	7 P. M.
NEW YORK,	do	8 A. M.
FALL RIVER,	do	8 A. M.
WESTERLY, Tuesdays and Fridays,	do	8 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays,	do	8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLIN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.
MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.
TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office Hours.
From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our advertising friends are particularly requested to bring in their advertisements on Friday in the early part of the day. We are always willing to make exceptions in favor of such as cannot be furnished early, but it should be recollected that those who bring them in season, will always fare the best.

FASHIONABLE

Materials for Ladies
WINTER HATS
Just received and for sale at
JAMES HAMMOND'S.

NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, BRISTOL, AND PROVIDENCE.

On and after Monday Oct. 18th, the steamboat **PERRY**, Capt. Woodley, will leave Sayer's Wharf, Newport, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Fall River, Bristol and Providence. Returning, will leave Brastow's wharf, Providence, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Bristol, Fall River and Newport, touching at Bristol Ferry, Rhode Island side. Fare from Newport to F. River, 50 cts.
" " Bristol Ferry & Bristol, 50 " " Providence, 75 " " from Providence to Fall River, 50 " " Bristol, 50 " " Newport, 75 "
The **PERRY** will leave Fall River for Providence at 12 o'clock, M., and will leave Fall River for Newport on opposite days at 12 P. M. Freight taken as low as by any other conveyance, and at reduced rates.
All persons are requested trusting any one on account of this boat or owners, without an order from the Captain.

Cheese, Butter, Lard &c. &c.

30 Casks first quality Cheese, 25 firkins Prime Dairy Butter, 20 Kegs Leaf Lard, 12 Bags, (100 lbs.) extra Buckwheat, 40 bbls. grafted Apples, 4 do. Shellbark nuts. Just received and for sale on **Deans' Wharf**, by **HENRY POTTER.**
Newport, Nov. 9, 1847.

POET'S CORNER.

FAIR WIND.

BY J. T. FIELDS.

O who can tell that never sailed
Among the glassy seas,
How fresh and welcome breaks the morn
That ushers in a breeze!
Fair wind! Fair wind! low, aloft,
All hands delight to cry—
The good ship makes reply.
While fore and aft, all staunch and tight,
She spreads her canvass wide,
The captain walks his throne, the deck,
With more than monarch's pride.
For well he knows the sea bird's wings,
So swift and sure to-day.
Will waft him many a league to-night
In triumph on his way.

Then welcome to the rushing blast,
That stirs the waters now—
Ye white-plumed heralds of the deep
Make music round her prow!
Good sea-room in the roaring gale—
Let stormy trumpets blow—
But chain ten thousand fathoms down
The sluggish calm below.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.
William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.
Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.
Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to **GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.**
ALLEN O. PECK, President.
Walker Humphrey, Secretary.
Office, June 9, 1847.

For Sale.

The substantial schooner **THAMES**, burthen 107 tons, now lying at **Deven's** Wharf, is well found and carries a large cargo, and will be sold low. For terms apply to
SAMUEL BARKER,
103 Thames Street
Sept. 25.]

Charles Deven's, Jr.
COAL DEALER.
DEVENS' WHARF.
NEWPORT, R. I.

Red Ash and Canal COAL, of the best quality constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport.

HARDWARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the stock of **R. P. LEE**, informs his friends and the public that he intends keeping an assortment of such articles as are usually kept in a hardware store, which he will sell as reasonable as can be purchased in the place. **A. H. STEVENS.**
Sept 18 96 Thames-st.

Cedar Shingles.

100,000 SAWED SOUTHERN CEDAR SHINGLES, a new article. For sale by
GEO. BOWEN & CO.

TO THE LADIES.

New & Fashionable Fall GOODS.
AT 159 1-2 THAMES ST.

—CONSISTING OF—

LONG and Square Shawls; Scarfs, Gingham, M. de Laines, Alpaca, Plaid and Plain Lyonsese Cloth, Prints, White Flannel, 3, 4 and 5-4. Bleached and Unbleached Cotton do; Yellow do; Red do—plain and twilled, Blue twilled do; Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds, Gimps, Fringes and Buttons—for trimmings, Steel Beads, Bag Clasps, Purse Twist and trimmings, Children's Belts, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.
JAMES H. HAMMETT.
Newport, Sept. 25.

KNIT HOSIERY.

THE greatest variety of Knit Hosiery of every description from the smallest child to the largest man's, for sale at **H. SESSIONS,**
July 24 No. 162, Thames-st.

WOOLEN YARN.

NICE WOOLEN YARN, for sale by **H. SESSIONS.**
Sept. 1,] 162 Thames street.

Housekeeping Goods.

FOR SALE AT 169 1/2 THAMES STREET, BY
James H. Hammett.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, BROWN & WHITE LINEN TABLE COVERS, WOOLEN AND COTTON DO. DO. 8-4 BROWN LINEN, DAMASK, LINEN NAPKINS, LINEN DOYLIES, WHITE LINENS, SCOTCH DIAPER, CRASH, TICKINGS, CHINTZ, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

HEAT AND VENTILATION.

Both of these, are at this season of the year, essential to everybody's health and comfort. Either by itself, may be easily and cheaply obtained. An air-tight stove will give heat at little expense, but health will be destroyed for want of ventilation. Open windows will give ventilation, but the warmth which health and comfort require will be wanting. It is the business of science to furnish at the least cost, that combination of heat and ventilation which will be most conducive to health and comfort.

If any one seeks to use a deleterious machine, he has only to place a deep iron furnace-pot in a small air chamber; furnish it with a small inlet for the cold air, and a small outlet for the warm air and open the latter into his parlors and chambers: he will then be certain to furnish his family with air whose vitality is destroyed before they breathe it.

In such a contrivance the iron pot becomes red hot, and in the small air chamber the air which the small inlet admits is forced into contact with the red-hot pot; on the contact, the oxygen of the air is burned out of it, and the air then passes into the house deprived of that ingredient or quality which adapts it to human respiration and is indispensable to the production of healthful blood.

When the oxygen is burned from the air, no human means can replace it; the air may be passed through water forever; its original chemical combination can never be restored—so that the effect of the red hot pot is irremediable. An atmosphere is created which is directly prejudicial to health; and if the chimney mouths are closed and the doors and windows are made tight, all alleviation of this atmosphere is prevented.

Then the contrivance is in the end very expensive; the small jet or stream of hot air poured from the furnace into the rooms is of itself insufficient to fill them, and therefore the external air will press in through the windows and doors and every aperture; the air thus pressing in must be warmed in the rooms, and the only means of doing this is the jet of air from the furnace. Now air is the worst possible conductor of heat; and to make the jet of air do its work, it must be made and kept very hot; this requires the violent action of the furnace, so that the iron pot must be maintained in that state in which it will most completely burn the oxygen from the air and most rapidly consume coal and destroy itself.

Then as the bed of coal in the pot is deep and comparatively narrow, it presents the least radiating surface, and maintains the greatest internal heat. The bed of coal is hotter in the centre than elsewhere, and while a part melts and runs to clinkers, the rest makes large cinders. The combustion of the coal therefore is imperfect, and its consumption unprofitable. As the heat in the iron pot is the greatest in the centre, it expands the pot unequally and most in the centre: this unequal expansion cracks and breaks it. Then the pot and its masonry must be taken down and replaced, or else the gas of the coal will escape through the cracks of the pot into the hot air chamber, and thence pass into the house, and render its injurious atmosphere still more injurious.

On the other hand a good furnace is one which does not burn the oxygen of the air, and sends into the room such quantities of warm air as will completely fill them, and a little more, so as to make the pressure at windows and doors, that of warm air outward, instead of cold air inward.

These advantages are combined in a furnace recently placed in the Dwight school house, at the suggestion of the committee on ventilation, appointed at the Board of the School Committee. This Committee on ventilation, have for two years past given great attention to the subject, and the result of their labors on this part of their duty is the adoption of the furnace referred to, which was invented and made by **Gardner Chilson, Esq.,** Blackstone street.

This furnace has an iron pot lined from the fire grate upward, with soap stone, and topped with a course of upright bricks; the peculiarity of the pot is its shape, it is broad and shallow and broadest at the top, the coal therefore presents the largest radiating surface and lies in the best position for profitable and complete combustion. The cold air box which leads the air from out of doors, into the hot air chamber is very large, being of the capacity of three feet square: the hot air chamber is also very

large, and by a simple contrivance the cold air led into it below the level of the fire grate, is in rising diffused into every part of it; the outlets of the warm air from the furnace into the rooms, are exactly proportioned to the inlet of the cold air, and through these capacious ducts the air passes into and out of the furnace and into the rooms, in large quantities and with great rapidity, and as the iron pot is lined, its sides are never touched by the ignited coal, are never red hot, and never burn the oxygen of the air, and the result of the arrangement is, that the furnace pours into the rooms their full capacity of air and a little more, of moderately warmed air, whose respirable qualities are entirely unimpaired.

As here the pressure is of warm air outward, it is evident that all the warm air used, is warmed in the furnace where the heat is most advantageously applied to it, so that the work is done with the least waste of coal and the least injury or danger to the pot and masonry. Then the minor details of the furnace, both in shape and arrangement of parts, are ingeniously contrived to furnish the utmost radiating surface, and to make the most of the heat generated, while all fear of the warping and opening of joints is avoided.

It should be always borne in mind, in the warming of dwellings, that the organs of respiration, are at the least, as delicate and important as the organs of the stomach, and that a man may as well supply his family with tainted food, as with bad air.

THE OUTSIDE PASSENGER.

Some years ago, a young lady who was going into a northern country, took a seat in the stage coach. For many miles she rode along; but there was enough to amuse her in the scenery through which we passed, and in the pleasing anticipations that occupied her mind. She had been engaged as governess for the grand children of an earl, and was now travelling to his seat. At which dinner was provided, and she alighted and sat down at the table. An elderly man followed and sat down also. The young lady arose, rang the bell, and addressed the waiter, said, "Here is an outside passenger." I cannot dine with an outside passenger." The stranger bowed saying, "I beg your pardon, madam; I can go into another room," and immediately retired. The coach soon afterwards resumed its course, and the passengers their places.

At length the coach stopped at the gate leading to the castle to which the young lady was going; but there was not such prompt attention as she expected. All eyes were directed to the outside passenger, who was preparing to dismount. She beckoned and was answered, "As soon as we have attended to his lordship, we will come to you." A few words of explanation ensued, and, to her dismay, she found that the outside passenger, with whom she had thought it beneath her to dine, was not only a nobleman, but that very nobleman in whose family she hoped to be an inmate. What could she do? How could she bear the interview? She felt really ill, and the apology she sent for her non-appearance that evening was more than pretence.

The venerable peer was a considerate man, and one who knew the way in which the scripture often speaks of the going down of the sun. "We must not allow the night to pass thus," said he to the countess; "you must send for her, and we must talk to her before bed time." He reasoned with the foolish girl respecting her conduct, insisted on the impropriety of the state of mind that it evinced, assured her that nothing could induce him to allow his children to be taught such notions, refused to accept any apology that did not go the length of acknowledging that the thought was wrong and when the right impression appeared to be produced, gave her his hand.

FASHIONS IN NEW YORK.—Broadway, at the fashionable hour, is now daily crowded with all sorts of characters, and none can fail to remark the emulation which apparently exists among the male and female butterflies of fashion, to outvie each other in the gay colors of their trappings—they are enough to make a rainbow blush at its own insignificance. The azure blue coats, with apologies for skirts, worn by the gentlemen, and the rich plaid or scarlet scarfs, ribbons, marabout feathers, flounces and furbelows worn by the ladies, render the promenade brilliant in the extreme; and a stranger to look upon the scene, might well imagine that bankruptcies, beggary and broken hearts, are unknown.—*N. Y. Sec.*

TO WIVES.—The first inquiry of a woman after marriage should be, "How shall I continue the love I have inspired? How shall I preserve the heart I have won?"

1. Endeavor to make your husband's habitation alluring and delightful to him. Let it be to him a sanctuary to which his heart may always turn from the calamities of life. Make it a repose from his cares, a shelter from the world, a home not for person only, but for his heart. He may meet with pleasures in other houses, but let him find pleasure in his own. Should he be dejected, soothe him; should he be silent and thoughtful, do not heedlessly disturb him; should he be studious, favor him with all practicable facilities; or should he be peevish, make allowance for human nature, and by your sweetness, gentleness and good-humor, urge him continually to think, though he may not say it, "this woman is indeed a comfort to me: I cannot but love her, and requite such gentleness and affection as they deserve."

2. Invariably adorn yourself with delicacy and modesty. These, to a man of refinement, are attractions the most highly captivating; while their opposites never fail to inspire disgust. Let the delicacy and modesty of the bride be always, in a great degree, supported by the wife.

3. If it be possible, let your husband suppose you think him a good husband, and it will be a strong stimulus to his being so. As long as he thinks he possesses the reputation, he will take some pains to deserve it, but when he has once lost the name he will be apt to abandon the reality.

4. Cultivate and exhibit with the greatest care and constancy, cheerfulness and good humor. They give beauty to the finest face, and impart charms where charms are not. On the contrary, a gloomy, dissatisfied manner, is chilling and repulsive to his feelings; he will be very apt to seek elsewhere for those smiles and that cheerfulness which he finds not in his own house.

5. In the husband's tastes. The opinion of others on this subject is of but very little consequence if he approve.

6. Particularly shun what the world calls, in ridicule, "curtain lectures." When you shut your door at night endeavor to shut out at the same moment all discord and contention, and look on your chamber as a retreat from the vexations of the world, a shelter sacred to peace and affection.

How indecorous, offensive and sinful it is, for a woman to exercise authority over her husband, and to say, "I will have it so. It shall be as I like!" But I trust the number of those who adopt this unbecoming and disgraceful manner, is so small as to render it unnecessary for me to enlarge on the subject.

7. Be careful never to join a jest and laugh against your husband. Conceal his faults, and speak only of his merits. Shun every approach to extravagance. The want of economy has involved millions in misery. Be neat, tidy, orderly, methodical. Rise early, breakfast early, have a place for everything, and everything in its place.

8. Few things please a man more than seeing his wife notable and clever in the management of her household. A knowledge of cookery, as every other branch of housekeeping, is indispensable in a female, and a wife should always endeavor to support with applause the character of the lady and the housewife.

9. Let home be your empire—your world. Let it be the scene of your wishes, your thoughts your plans, your exertions. Let it be the stage on which, in the varied character of wife, of mother, and of mistress, you strive to shine. In its sober, quiet scenes, let your heart cast its anchor, let your feelings and pursuits all be centered. Leave to your husband the task of distinguishing himself by his valor or his talents. Do you seek for fame at home, and let your applause be that of your servants, your children, your husband, your God.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The single effort by which we stop short, in the down-hill path to perdition, is, itself, a greater exertion of virtue than a hundred acts of justice.

Those who outlive their incomes by splendour in dress or equipage, are well said to resemble a town on fire—which shines by that which destroys it.

He that keeps his promise to his own advantage only, is scarcely more bound than if he had promised nothing.

SHIPWRECK.—The schooner **Splendid** arrived at Philadelphia, on Monday having fallen in with sch'r **Caroline** from Savannah for Bath, which had lost all its provisions and a portion of the crew. The survivors were reduced to such straits that they cast lots to decide who should suffer death for the sustenance of the others. The awful decision fell upon one of the seamen named **Charles Brown**, who was killed, and upon whose flesh the poor wretches lived until picked up.

The captain of this unfortunate schooner arrived at Boston on Thursday. His name is **Smith**, and he belongs to Saco. His account of the tragic affair briefly alluded to above, is this: the individual, to whose lot it fell to sacrifice himself to sustain the lives of his companions, was an Irishman, who called himself **Charles Brown**, but who had the initials **S. D.** marked upon his arm.—He was the most powerful man physically on board; and refused to submit to the doom for which he had been selected by lot. While Captain **Smith** was below, **Henry Rose**, a Welch boy, ran into the cabin, exclaiming that the Irishman was trying to kill him; whereupon the captain seized an axe, went on deck, accompanied by the boy, and as **Brown**, who was armed, attempted to kill the latter, interposed, and struck the man, on whom the lot had fallen, a mortal blow! The slaughtered man furnished food to the wretched survivors till they were rescued in the manner described.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.—Do all the good you can. Whenever you hear of a poor widow, an orphan child, or aged man who is in affliction, pay that individual a visit. Do not hoard up all you earn; give a certain part of your property to the poor. Never get angry. If you are slandered or imposed upon, better suffer a little, than to retaliate and use harsh language. Be not proud or selfish. Think no more highly of yourself and your talents than you do of the capacity of most. Do not encourage of the meshes of the law; avoid it as the sure gate to ruin. Shun vicious pursuits and unprincipled associates. Honor the Sabbath, serve God, and be devoted to truth and religion. Peace and contentment will then smile in your path, joy dance on your countenance, and every lane of life before you will be fraught with blessings rich and abundant.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—An innkeeper in Oxford, named **Stephens**, recently brought suit against a farmer residing in the neighborhood named **Beechey**, for a breach of promise of marriage to his daughter, a young lady at present 34 years of age.—The marriage contract was made in the year 1833, and the time appointed for the ceremony was at Christmas, in that year. It was, however, put off, and he continued his visits until January of the present year, professing his attachment, and behaving as a lover. He even talked of being married until the wedding cakes were prepared; when suddenly, in the month of February, he discontinued his visits, and on being written to, returned for an answer that he must discontinue the match, not for any neglect on the part of Miss **Stephens**, but for motives which he could never divulge, &c. The young lady's counsel defied the defendant to show any good cause for this unmanly conduct—the young lady was accomplished, and well educated, and had always conducted herself with the utmost propriety. No defence was entered into, but the counsel for defendant addressed the jury in mitigation of damages. Verdict £150 or \$725 damages, for plaintiff.

London paper.

SORROW AND SYMPATHY.—Like a cooling draught to a weary traveller in the scorching waste, so is the sympathy of friends in trouble. We feel thankful when we meet with those who can forget their own ills, while they administer to others.

We need not expect a life of continued sunshine—it would be unnatural. We must have clouds, rains, and even desolating storms. These are as necessary, mentally and morally, as physically, to the production of a healthy existence. But evils, though necessary, are seldom so great as at first they may seem to be—our interests are not so conflicting as they may sometimes appear, and often through misapprehension we are grieved by that which, if seen in its true light, would be the cause of mirth, or a fit subject for ridicule.

Portland Tribune.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship *ACADIA*, Capt. Shannon, arrived at East Boston on Saturday at twenty minutes past one, having made the passage in sixteen days. She left Liverpool on the 15th inst., at 4 P. M., and brings news eleven days later than the Washington. The steamer has encountered a succession of gales and westerly winds, and on the 15th inst., on the Banks, her wheel house was stove in by a heavy sea. We are indebted to the *Boston Daily Advertiser* for the following summary of her news.

Commercial and financial affairs were still in a very depressed and embarrassed state in England. More failures had taken place in England, and of houses with English connexion on the continent. Among the failures named as connected with the American trade is that of Messrs. Coates & Co., of London.

The most important event that has occurred relating to the financial affairs, was the determination of the British Cabinet to recommend to the Bank of England to extend their discounts and advances, on approved security, for periods not exceeding 95 days, and at a rate of interest not less than 8 per cent. per annum, with an assurance to the Bank, that if such a course should lead to an infringement of the restrictions of the Bank law of 1844, they would recommend to Parliament on its opening, the passing of a law of indemnity.

The effect of this measure was to afford an immediate partial relief, accompanied with a sudden rise of prices in stocks and securities, beyond what the occasion justified. It was consequently followed by a speedy reaction, but the price of money continued much less exorbitant than before. The expediency of this government interference was a question on which there was, as might be expected, great diversity of opinion. Like most cases of temporary expedients to meet cases of pressure, by the relaxation of general rules, the preponderance in favor of the measure is probably to be attributed to the influence of the immediate pressure upon those who were called upon to judge of the emergency.

It is apparent, we think, from the general tenor of the information which we obtain by this arrival, that the crisis was passed, not so much from the effect of this expedient as by the operation of those general laws which always in time afford relief in cases of this sort. Confidence which has been universally more or less shaken, cannot be restored until by conclusive proof that the severity of the crisis is over, it shall be demonstrated that the strength of the houses which remain solvent was sufficient to endure the test. But when it shall become apparent, as it soon must, the money will be abundant for the wants of all those who can give good security for it, the test will be regarded as complete—confidence will be restored, and the ordinary operations will be resumed on a somewhat reduced scale of prices.

The principal fact in proof that this stage of the crisis was already reached are the reduced rates money on short loans, the favorable rates of exchange on foreign markets, and the imports of specie from various foreign quarters. The London Times of the 8th states that on the preceding day there was in London "a decidedly improved feeling." The same paper states that there was an arrival of gold to the amount of upwards of £200,000, and that nearly a million had been received in the last ten days. The Caledonia steamer from Hamburg had brought £100,000 in gold, the *Soho* from Antwerp £10,000, and the Ocean steamer from Rotterdam £15,000. These importations are sufficient to show the direction of the current between England and the continent, and we already know in this country that the same current of the precious metals is setting strongly from the United States to the same point. Every steamer and sailing ship carries gold to England—soon we trust to return, on proof that the supply there is abundant, and that the ordinary currents of trade are again in motion.

In the Liverpool markets there had been a further decline in the price of cotton, but a slight advance in the price of flour, wheat, and corn. The sales of cotton from Oct. 15 to Nov. 4, according to the circular of Messrs. D. & E. Little, amounted to 44,800 bales, and the imports to 43,804. The rates of the year to the last date have amounted to 1,232,393 bales, against 1,883,420 in the corresponding period of last year.

Parliament is further prorogued by proclamation, to the 18th of October, and ordered then to meet for the despatch of business. As it is a new Parliament and some days will be required in organizing the House of Commons, it is announced that the Queen's speech will not be delivered until the 23d.

The Bank of France has for the first time adopted the resolution of issuing notes of a denomination as low as 200 francs. A large amount was issued Oct. 30, in these notes, which are handsomely engraved and printed on paper of an orange color.

It is stated that the Bank of France proposes to issue its 200 franc notes, to the amount of 25,000,000 francs. The prices of wheat in France, as appears from the official returns from the departments, are moderate, varying from 20 to 23 francs the hectolitre.

It is said that the government of France will, during the next session, bring in a bill to repeal the law which excludes the Bonaparte family from France.

The political news in reference to particular to the affairs of Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal, is of considerable interest. The state of affairs in Switzerland especially, had become quite alarming, and it was regarded as almost certain that hostilities would immediately break out. There were however some symptoms of yielding on the part of the Sonderbund, in consequence of indications of a failure of support from foreign powers.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

From the "Puebla Flag of Freedom," Oct. 28.

BATTLE OF HUAMANTLA, AND DEATH OF CAPTAIN WALKER.—The American forces under Brig. Gen. Lane, composed of Col. Gorman's regiment of Indiana volunteers, Maj. Lally's battalion of Infantry, one battalion under command of Captain Simmons, one battalion under command of Capt. Heinklzeman, and four pieces of artillery under Lieuts. Pratt and Fields, left Jalapa on the 1st of October, on their march to Puebla. When they arrived at Perote, at the request of the officers and men of that post, of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, who were in garrison at that place—who, in anticipation of an action on the way, and anxiously desirous to assist in relieving their beleaguered brethren in Puebla, begged to be temporarily attached to his command—Gen. Lane added a battalion of four companies of 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, and one company of the convalescent of various corps, and a park of artillery, (3 guns, Capt. Taylor, 3d artillery) the whole under command of Col. Wynkoop, 1st Pennsylvania regiment.

The army, now numbering some 3000 men, advanced towards Puebla, and on the evening of the 8th of October, arrived at the Hacienda San Antonio Tamaris, distant 35 miles from that city. Information had been daily received that Santa Anna was stationed at the pass of Pinal, (Venta del Pinal) with 4000 men and several pieces of artillery, to oppose our progress. This pass was twelve miles in advance of the hacienda. Accordingly, on the morning of the 9th the whole army prepared to march and attack the pass. At this moment information was received that Santa Anna was in the town of Huamantla, distant ten miles from the hacienda, seven from the main road, and eight from the pass, or four miles nearer the pass than our encampment.

Gen. Lane leaving a considerable portion of his forces at the hacienda with the baggage wagons and a part of the artillery, determined to advance upon Huamantla, taking with him the Indiana and Ohio regiments, and Col. Wynkoop's, Maj. Lally's, and Capt. Simmons's battalions, and sending in advance the mounted men, about 200, under command of Capt. Walker, with instructions to act as circumstances might require. Capt. Walker advanced rapidly towards the town, and when within a short distance ascertained that the enemy were there in considerable force with several pieces of artillery, and fearing lest any delay, in waiting for the advance of the infantry, might enable the enemy to escape with their cannon, gallantly ordered a charge with his handful of men, and after a brisk fight, succeeded in capturing four pieces of artillery and driving off the enemy.

Now, the state of the case, as subsequently ascertained, appeared to be this—Gen. Santa Anna having remained during the night of the 8th in the town of Huamantla, confident of our retreat, and having sent 4000 men, for the pass, leaving behind 500 men and artillery to follow with the cannon. The unexpected advance of Walker was soon perceived by the advanced forces of Gen. Santa Anna, who, being cavalry, and in large numbers, immediately started back to the town at a rapid pace, to save or recover their artillery, without which they could of course make no stand at the pass of Pinal. Being well mounted, they were enabled to reach the town sooner than the infantry under Gen. Lane, who, however, made most strenuous exertions to reach it with or before them. This movement of the enemy was unknown to Capt. Walker, and supposing, after the capture of the guns and the route of 500 men with them, the affair to be over, suffered his men to disperse through the town, to cut off the enemy's retreat, and capture any more guns and ammunition that might be discovered. Capt. Walker with 50 or 60 men, remained in the plaza or centre square of the town.

At this time, to the entire surprise of all, a sudden rush was made into the plaza by the enemy, who made a fierce attack with lances and escopetas upon the small band. Capt. Walker soon rallied his few men, and took a position in front of a church, and determined to fight until the last. He had maintained this position some fifteen or twenty minutes, when he fell mortally wounded. Capt. Lewis of the Louisiana Mounted Volunteers, gallantly rallied the few remaining men, and with the aid of one cannon, captured from the enemy, maintained the position until the arrival of the infantry, who soon terminated the whole engagement.

Gen. Lane, perceiving the return of the enemy's cavalry, properly foresaw that whoever reached the town first would have the advantage, and it was with great emulation that Col. Gorman's Indiana regiment and Col. Wynkoop's battalion struggled to gain the town. They arrived about the same time, Col. Gorman taking position on one side of the city, and Col. Wynkoop on the other. After a few moments between them and the enemy the latter withdrew and left the town in the hands of the Americans.

In the course of the action between the American mounted men and the enemy, two of the four pieces of cannon were recovered by the enemy, but the small band resolutely retained, defended and saved the two others, and a large amount of ammunition was also captured, say about thirty wagon loads. Santa Anna being thus deprived of part of his means of warfare, made no stand subsequently at the pass of Pinal.

The loss on our side was thirteen killed and eleven wounded, all, with the exception of three, of Capt. Walker's company. The loss of the enemy was 150.

For Mexico.—The Hannah Thornton, for Vera Cruz, took on board at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, 100 recruits for the 5th infantry, 100 for the New York volunteers, and nine for company L, 4th artillery. The detachment is under command of Capt. R. C. Gatlin, 7th infantry.

AFFAIRS IN PUEBLA.—Gen. Lane returned to the city of Puebla the evening of the 23d of October from his expedition to Atlixco and points beyond. He inflicted a severe lesson upon the town of Atlixco, the temporary capital of the State of Puebla. This town lies just at the foot of Popocatepetl. Gen. Lane pushed his expedition ten or fifteen miles beyond Cholula to a place where he had learned the Mexicans had cast quite recently two pieces of artillery. He met with very little resistance, and but a few shots were fired. The carriages for the two guns were found carefully secreted, but the guns themselves could not be found.

After Gen. Lane returned to Puebla, he issued a circular inviting the dispersed inhabitants to return to their homes. He even gave permission, it is said, to the Governor of the State to return and resume his civil functions, secure of protection so long as he should take no part in hostilities against us. The State of Puebla may now be considered as pretty effectually subdued and not likely to give us further trouble.—*N.O. Picayune*, Nov. 14.

CAPT. WALKER.—This distinguished partisan chief, fell mortally wounded at the battle of Huamantla, on the 9th ult., and expired in a few minutes. His last words were worthy of his heroic character. "I have run my race, lads," said he to his gallant troops, "but never mind that. Maintain your ground firmly, and do not yield an inch—the infantry will soon be here." The infantry did come up in a few minutes, the cavalry was sustained, and the shout of victory was the last sound which saluted the ears of the beloved and lamented Walker.

From the "Flag of Freedom" of the 23d of October, we copy the following items:—

POISONED LANCES.—Some of the Mexican cavalry pride themselves in the title of Lancers of Poison, or Rancheros of the Poisoned Lance. The use of such weapons as they say they carry is forbidden by the rules of civilized warfare, and places those who wear them beyond all claim to respect or quarter. They must be very careful never to be taken prisoners.

Gen. Rea has dismissed a large portion of his force, not having the funds necessary to pay and support them. Many of the disbanded troops have already gone home and others are following in the same direction with all possible haste.

At the battle of Huamantla there was an exciting and interesting struggle between the Indiana volunteers and the detachment of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment from Perote, as to who should first reach the town and plant the American flag upon its walls. The Indiana boys were coming up in fine style with a shout and a bound, and were near winning the honor, when Lieut. Denny, of company H, and private Thos. Stubbins, standard-bearer of the 1st Pennsylvanians, took their rived a few minutes in advance of their gallant rivals, and planted their flag upon the walls of Huamantla. The colors of this regiment were the first upon the sand hills overlooking Vera Cruz, in the siege and capture of that city.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—At San Francisco.—U. S. ship Columbus, Com. Biddle, to sail for the United States on the 25th of July, via Valparaiso and Rio Janeiro. Frigate Congress, Lieut. John H. Livingston, commanding.

July 27.—Arrival of frigate Independence, Commodore Shubrick, from Mazatlan. Also, the prizes Malek Adkel, Lieutenant Schenck, and schooner Julia, Lieut. Selden, to be sold at San Francisco.

At Monterey, sloop-of-war Warren, Commander Hull, unfit for sea. Store-ship Erie, Lieut. Com. Watson. Prize ship Admittance, condemned by Judge Colton as a lawful prize to the sloop-of-war Portsmouth.

Sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Commander Montgomery, and Cyane, Commander Dupont, at Mazatlan, blockading.

Sloop-of-war Preble, Commander Shields, at Callao.

Store-ship Lexington, Lieut. Com. Bailey, conveying two companies of Col. Stevenson's regiment to San Jose, Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, Lieut. Col. Benton, commanding.

At Sonoma.—Capt. Backett's company Stevenson's regiment.

At San Francisco.—Major Harding commanding, with two companies of Stevenson's regiment.

At Monterey.—Col. Mason, Military and Civil Governor; company F, 3d regiment artillery, Lieuts. Sherman, Lecon, and Minor. Capt. Naglee and Shannon's companies of New-York volunteers, Stevenson's regiment.

At Santa Barbara.—Capt. Lippett's company of New York volunteers.

At Ciudad de los Angeles.—Col. Stevenson and two companies of his regiment; company C, 1st dragoons, Lieut. Smith, commanding, Lieuts. Davidson and Stevenson, and Assistant Surgeon John Griffin.

Four companies of Mormon volunteers were discharged July 16.

One bastion of the fort at Monterey was nearly done; ten guns were mounted, and on the 4th of July a salute was fired from it. The country was quiet.

LATER.—Extract of a letter from Tepic, October 15, 1847.—

The sloop-of-war Portsmouth was at Mazatlan and San Blas, a few days ago, from California, and by her we learn that the whole squadron will be in the Gulf at the end of this month. The Congress and Cyane are already at La Paz. It is the intention of Commodore Shubrick to take possession of and occupy Mazatlan, placing a garrison of 250 men there, and to destroy the fortifications of Guayama, San Blas and Acapulco. A new declaration of blockade has been prepared, which will be rigidly enforced. What part of the coast is included in it, we do not know. The Americans have long since taken San Jose.

Washington Union

BY THE MAIL.

A FAILURE.—An almost unprecedented gloom was cast over our community on Saturday, by the authorized announcement in State street that the extensive house of Horace Gray & Co. had been obliged to stop payment in consequence of the great stringency of the money market. The business done by the house was almost, as we are informed, incalculable; and the profits must have been immense, for their business might be said to be the working of the old Spartan coin; and in these days of railroad extension & steam engine multiplication, manufactured iron can have little less value than when it was used as a circulating medium. We have heard it stated that Messrs. Gray & Co. had control of nearly one-tenth of the whole iron interest of this country, and that their pay roll amounted to over a thousand dollars per day; and from these statements, whether exaggerated or not, and from the well known profits realized in such business, we feel warranted to say that this suspension has not been occasioned by any losses, or by depreciation of property, but solely by the present most unnatural state of the money market, and the large amount of cash required daily to carry on their most extensive works, when with the best paper in market not a dollar was to be had in State street.

We consider the stoppage of such an enterprising house, involving as it may the daily support of hundreds of laborers, as a public calamity; and we most sincerely lament it. We are glad to be informed that the Boston Iron Company and the Boston Hemp Company, in which the firm were largely interested, have abundant means to meet all demands, and will go on as usual.—*Boston Atlas*.

LAWRENCE.—We find the following news items in the *Lawrence Courier*:

The last brick was laid on the Atlantic Mill on Friday Nov. 12th. The roof is now going on, and being covered. This mill will be finished and put in operation as speedily as possible.

The Ballard Vale machine shop, in Andover, is now lighted with gas which is manufactured on the spot, from refuse grease, etc. It is said to be a great saving over oil, and the light is much more brilliant and beautiful. It is understood that the Bay State Mills, in this place, are to be lighted in the same manner.

The foundation of a meeting house for the first Methodist Society in Lawrence, was laid this week, on the corner of Haverhill and Hampshire streets. The house is to be fifty three by seventy feet.

A Universalist Society has been formed in this place, and the Rev. George H. Clark, of Lockport, N. Y., invited to become their pastor. The Society hold their meetings in the school house on Haverhill street, opposite the Freewill Baptist meeting house.

RAILROAD.—The business on this new avenue of communication much exceeds the public expectation. At the ratio it is now doing, it will pay all expenses and make a dividend of not less than six per cent. The arrangements for freight are yet so imperfect that the portion of the business is yet but in its infancy, and there can be no doubt that there will be a regular and great increase in both transportation and passengers. The accommodation to the twenty villages on the route and the nearly equal number in its immediate vicinity, is very great.

Massachusetts Spy.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of this state have decided that a will to which the mark of the testator is made, is void and insufficient. The act of Assembly of the 8th of April, 1833, requires that "every will shall be in writing, and unless the person making the same shall be prevented by the extremity of his last sickness, or by some person in his presence, and by his express direction."

Philadelphia Ledger.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—In the afternoon of Sunday last a most singular and melancholy affair occurred in this village.—Miss Elizabeth Whitney, daughter of Theodore Whitney, of this town, was found by one of our citizens at the foot of Goat Island, and very near the horse-shoe fall, sitting upon a rock, with the water about her waist. At this place the water is in such violent commotion that she was in imminent danger of being swept off at every surge. The gentleman on discovering her perilous situation, hastened to her rescue, but before he arrived a wave had carried her from the rock, and for a moment all seemed to be lost. With great presence of mind he plunged into the water and rescued her.—She was entirely unconscious, however, and remained so for some time. Assistance was soon received, and she was brought to her friends in the village. Miss W. is a young lady of irreproachable character, and has been employed in teaching school for the last few months in this place. She went to church in the morning, stayed after the morning service in the Sabbath school, and then, as all supposed, left for home.—She complained of intense pain in her head all the morning, and it is only a knowledge of this fact that gives us any clue to her mysterious disappearance, for in all probability her suffering caused a temporary derangement, and she wandered off to this spot, which at this season of the year is very seldom visited by any person, and but for the providential circumstance of this gentleman being there at the time, she must inevitably have been drowned, and her parents could never have known the fate of a beloved daughter.—*Niagara Falls Iris*.

COL. CHILDS, whose gallant bearing, both in the Florida and Mexican wars, has raised him so high in the estimation of the army and the people, is a native of Pittsfield, Mass., where his widowed mother, and a brother (Dr. Henry Childs) now reside.—*Albany Eagle Journal*.

CHILD MURDER.—The child of Adam Messer, of the town of Bern in Albany county, died very suddenly on the 1st inst., under circumstances which induced the belief of foul play. Coroner Osborn, of this city, was sent for, and a jury summoned.—The evidence went to show that the child had continued in good health up to the evening of its death. That evening, while the mother had gone to milk the cows, its aunt, Catherine Messer, took the child in her arms, and for the first time in her life fed it with some porridge which she had prepared. That night the child suddenly died. The stomach was analyzed, and the presence of poison was clearly evident.—Under these circumstances the jury found a verdict of murder against the woman Catherine Messer. It is supposed that the woman was prompted to the commission of the deed through a desire to secure the inheritance of some property which would fall to the child if it lived.—*Albany Argus*.

THE LAYFAYETTE MURDER.—We copied from a New Orleans paper, some two or three weeks since, a paragraph telling how a Mr. Noel, of Lafayette, Louisiana, had killed Dr. Easton, his family physician, by shooting him down in the street, as he would a rabid dog. Mr. Noel had his trial on the 12th instant, when it was proved, by letters and oral testimony, that Easton and Mrs. Noel had been guilty of illicit intercourse; and also that Easton was guilty of some negro blood, his father having been a white man and his mother a slave at Nassau, New Providence. He was acquitted.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER AND GREAT LOSS OF LIVES.—A telegraphic despatch from the West states that steamer Tempest, bound down the Mississippi, and the Talisman from Clinton for St. Louis, came in collision on Thursday last, ten miles below Cape Girardeau, Upper Mississippi. The Talisman sunk immediately in deep water. The total loss is estimated at forty lives—some think more. The ladies and passengers who were saved, lost everything, escaping only in their night clothes, and in that condition were taken to Cape Girardeau by the Tempest. By the bursting of the boiler of the Caroline, near Shawneetown, Ill., Mr. Peacock, passenger, of Pittsburgh, was killed, and four deck hands badly scalded, of whom one subsequently died.

DEATH FROM JOY.—A German named Henry Sach, who arrived here on Thursday, accidentally met his brother from whom he had been some time separated, on Friday night, in a house on Washington street, which caused him such excessive joy and excitement, that he burst a blood vessel in the chest, and died in a few minutes.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—On Saturday night a farmer, Izzy Roberts, residing about 8 miles from Camden, was murdered while in his wagon returning home from a fair. He was shot by a young man 18 to 20 years of age. Mr. Roberts was shot in the back of the head, and his skull fractured with some blunt instrument. The murderer escaped to Philadelphia in the ferry boat. The pockets of the murdered man were rifled of all the money he had received in the market, supposed to be about \$10. The murderer drove the wagon some distance containing the body of his victim. \$500 reward is offered for the detection of the murderer.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER. The Detroit Advertiser records a most daring burglary and attempt at murder, which occurred in the village of Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich., a few nights since.—During the night two or three persons entered the dry goods store of N. S. Bradner, by boring away the door sufficiently to admit his hand so as to remove the fastening. The clerk (a lad of 16) sleeping in the store, heard them enter, and immediately arose, and partly dressing himself, took a loaded pistol in one hand and a butcher-knife in the other, and sprang over the counter, when one of the robbers fired at him with a pistol, the ball passing through his shirt and lodging in the door behind him. The young hero promptly returned the fire, when one of the rascals fled. At this juncture a second one of the gang snapped his pistol at the clerk, which missed fire—whereupon the clerk with his butcher-knife pitched into his antagonist, striking the knife into his body, as shown by the blood on the blade, from 3 to 4 inches.—The store was soon cleared. The clerk reloaded his pistol and stepped to the door to close it when one of the gang again snapped a pistol at him, which again missed fire. "Pick your flints and try again," said the clerk, again giving them the contents of his pistol. The villains then mizzled and have not been heard from since. Blood was found profusely sprinkled on the floor, door, and counter in the morning; the clerk's clothes were cut in several places, but he came out unscathed.

A THOUGHTFUL HORSE.—The New York Commercial records the following anecdote of a noble brute:

"The other day a horse took fright from some cause or other in Canal street, and ran up the street with much impetuosity. Between Wooster and Laurens streets, nearly opposite to the jewelry and watch-maker's store of Mr. O. Wickens, a youth was crossing the street just at right angles with the affrighted animal and all lookers-on expected to see the boy thrown down and maimed, if not killed. Not so, however; the horse leaped over the youth's head, striking off his cap with its hind feet. The boy was not injured; he stood for a moment in blank surprise and confusion and then passed thankfully on his way.—'That horse deserves a gold medal.'"

THE FOG.—It is not often that we so dense a fog as that which rested on East River and bay this morning. It is impossible to see any thing beyond the length of the ferry boats. We learn that a passenger on board the C. Vanderbilt the boat was detained half an hour in East River, unable to advance at all in consequence of the thickness of the fog. When lifted, they passed on and got so near pier where she lies, that they could see hackmen in waiting, when the fog suddenly fell, like the dropping of a huge curtain and it was an hour and a half before boat could be got to the wharf and passengers could land.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

THE KEYING.—The proprietors of a vessel were unable to reach her proper destination on Saturday night. The consequence was that she lay through Sunday between Charlestown and Warren bridges exposed to the view of a great number of people, who took advantage of the occasion and got a pretty fair sight of her gratis.—*Boston Advertiser*.

WILL DO IT FOR NOTHING.—Rev. A. Hewlet of Astley, offers to those of church who will become teetotalers, marry them, christen their children, bury their dead, free of charge.

THE CHOLERA.—In our paper of October 5th, we announced that the cholera had reached Europe. It has since commenced fearful ravages on both sides of the Black Sea, and for some days has raged at Odessa. In southern Russia the population of villages have been swept away. Cases have been observed at Orel, Toula, and in the village of Pensa, which is situated only leagues from Moscow, and where peasants have been attacked. In the province of Astracan, which contain 314 inhabitants, there have been 5915 cases and 3131 deaths. The epidemic reached with great intensity at Ticharno Jark, its environs. At Saratov, capital of province of the same name, 2500 persons have been attacked, and 1991 have died. In the country of the Don Cossacks, there have been 12,651 cases, of which 7017 have proved fatal. At Charkow 53 persons have died of the disease; and at Kharthere were, on the 15th Sept., 588 sick. At Woronish, a city containing upwards of 44,000 inhabitants, the cholera appeared on the 4th of September, and since that time there have been 420 cases per day, and 1019 cholera patients, of whom 418 have been attacked the same day; the number of deaths on that day had been 153. Without counting Georgia, Caucasus, the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, it already reigns in sixteen governments. On the 17th October it broke out at Warsaw, and on the 30th at Moscow. Only one case has occurred in Austria, one in Prussia. Up to the 29th ult., it had not visited Constantinople. The *Ally*, in the *Zeitung* of the 27th October, says: "The cholera is advancing from the east the west, but as yet it has not reached more westerly point than Pertsch, on sea of Azoff. The winter will impede progress, but not change the direction has taken."

THE CHOLERA.—The *Paris Presse* contains the following consolatory paragraph relative to the march of the cholera. "The population of Paris is beginning to feel uneasy with respect to the cholera which appeared sometime since in Russia and every body asks, will it reach France as it did in the year 1832? As yet, there are several circumstances which ought to give us confidence. Its march is no longer the same, as it moves from north-east, and very slowly, being the contrary of what occurred in 1831 and 1832. At period its invasion caused an explosion in all directions, and it quickly attacked Russia, Poland, Prussia, Austria, England and France."

It has already ceased to appear in ports of the sea of Azoff. It has scarcely any trace at Odessa, and every body seems to be reassured as to the progress this scourge in the southern province of the Russian Empire. Neither is it a son that because it has appeared in towns of Russia it should come to France according to these considerations, it is probable that it will visit us. If, however, contrary to our anticipations, it should manifest itself in France, there is one which ought to reassure us, which is, at first it marches mildly. The person attacked have, therefore, time to demand assistance and to receive it in time to be cured—its symptoms are less grave and its fatality less great."

THE CHOLERA.—Extract from a letter dated Constantinople, Oct. 7. The cholera is between this and Trebizond, at a place called Samson, about 150 miles from here. It is, however, not of so malignant a type as formerly, and yields readily to treatment with prompt medical treatment. The quarantine of this place is very strict, has kept the cases which have come to the coast of the Black Sea from spreading into the city; nor have any new cases occurred among the passengers after getting into quarantine. Not the slightest exists in the large and mixed population this great metropolis, all of which lead to feel much confidence that this remarkable epidemic will not be of so devastating character as when Europe was first visited by it.—*London paper*.

OUTRAGE.—The Salem Observer of Sunday says that a gross outrage was committed yesterday afternoon, by a man named Stickney, upon the person of Judge W. of the Police Court. He entered the office of Judge W. by the collar, and gave him several severe blows with a rattan w. a gentleman who happened to be near, sed him, and prevented him from doing further violence. We hear that Stickney was recently sent to the House of Correction for intoxication, and that this visit upon the Judge was probably induced that circumstance.—*Boston Atlas*.

THE FOG.—It is not often that we so dense a fog as that which rested on East River and bay this morning. It is impossible to see any thing beyond the length of the ferry boats. We learn that a passenger on board the C. Vanderbilt the boat was detained half an hour in East River, unable to advance at all in consequence of the thickness of the fog. When lifted, they passed on and got so near pier where she lies, that they could see hackmen in waiting, when the fog suddenly fell, like the dropping of a huge curtain and it was an hour and a half before boat could be got to the wharf and passengers could land.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

THE KEYING.—The proprietors of a vessel were unable to reach her proper destination on Saturday night. The consequence was that she lay through Sunday between Charlestown and Warren bridges exposed to the view of a great number of people, who took advantage of the occasion and got a pretty fair sight of her gratis.—*Boston Advertiser*.

WILL DO IT FOR NOTHING.—Rev. A. Hewlet of Astley, offers to those of church who will become teetotalers, marry them, christen their children, bury their dead, free of charge.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1847.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The Court of Common Pleas for this county, commenced its November term in this town on Tuesday morning last, Judge Staples of the Supreme Court presiding. At the opening of the Court, Judge Staples delivered an able charge to the Grand Jury, in which he gave an interesting account of the criminal jurisdiction of Rhode Island from the earliest settlement of the Colony.

After the delivery of the charge and the Grand Jury had retired, the Court proceeded to the trial of the cases on the civil docket, when the following jury trials took place.

Daniel T. Scinburne, applt. vs. Albert Sumner, appellee.—Action on balance of account for goods sold and delivered to defendant's step-son, appealed from the Court of Sessions. Verdict for the plaintiff, \$14.25 and costs.

David Brayton vs. Walter Cornell.—Action for slander, (charging plaintiff with having sworn falsely in some former trial)—both parties residing in Tiverton. Verdict for Plaintiff \$25 and costs.

The Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against John Boyle, for larceny.—This is the boy who stole a gold medal and chain from Herr Alexander, last summer. In consequence of the Circuit Court of the U. S. being in session at Providence and the necessary absence of several gentlemen of the bar, together with the near approach of Thanksgiving, the Court was adjourned to Tuesday the 14th day of December next.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The U. S. Circuit Court is now in session at Providence, the trial of the Fishing vessels seized in this harbor, commenced on Tuesday last. Mr. Hallet occupied the Court in his opening for the defendant, on Wednesday, and Mr. Choate on the same side was expected to commence at the opening of the Court yesterday morning.

LECTURES.—The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement of the Newport Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, in which it will be perceived that the first lecture of the course, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING next. We hope to see a crowded house.

THE GOVERNOR.—We understand that this steamer will commence running between Fall River and New York, via this place, next week. She is to be commanded by Capt. William Brown.

THE MAMMOTH CHRISTMAS PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN, published by Wilson & Co., New York, has come to hand. It is printed on an immense sheet of paper five and a half feet long, by near four feet wide, and contains just seventy Engravings—some of them very large and beautiful—on subjects appropriate for the Christmas and New Years Holidays. The price is 12 cents per copy, or ten for \$1.

We would call the attention of our readers to the communication of "NARRAGANSETT," which will be found in another column, on the subject of the Butler Asylum.

GEORGIA SENATORS.—The Legislature of Georgia on the 12th inst., elected two Whig Senators to represent that State in the Congress of the United States: John M'Pherson Berrien for the term commencing on the 4th of March next, and William C. Dawson for the term commencing on the 4th of March 1849.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.—The introductory lecture of the Winter's course, at the Mill street Church, will be given to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock. Subject:—The want of a new History of the Reformation and of Luther.

A FEMININE IMPORTATION.—The Cincinnati Atlas notices the arrival of a corps of school mistresses in that city, as follows: "A number of young ladies who came to the west as teachers under the auspices of Governor Slade, Miss Beecher and others, arrived in our city on Monday evening. The only serious objection to the feasibility of this plan, which occurs to us, is that this army of instructors will need renewing as often as our army in Mexico. The Yankee girls make good teachers, beyond all doubt, but they also make good wives and mothers; and if Governor Slade don't find his young lady volunteers deploying to the right and left in these new lines of service, we shall loose our guess.

SINGULAR.—A workman in ivory at New York, recently found an English rifle bullet in the centre of an elephant's tusk. It is presumed that it lodged there when the animal was quite young, especially as no trace of the passage of the bullet can be found, although a dark line or seam runs longitudinally in the neighborhood. The outer coat of the ball was much corroded.

The Cincinnati Signal relates the adventures of a young reprobate, who, under the cognomen of Franklin Ward, appeared in that city early in August, represented himself to belong to one of the first families in Alabama, cut a swell, became a trumper, made love to and seduced his landlady's only daughter, and then decamped one night with sundry watches, purses, &c., belonging to his fellow boarders and six silver tea spoons belonging to the landlady. On learning the heartless desertion of her seducer, the young lady swooned, and awoke a raving maniac. At the last accounts she was in a dangerous situation.

To the People of Rhode Island.

The number of persons in this state—maintained at the public charge, who are proper objects for a Lunatic Asylum do not probably exceed one hundred, and there is no doubt that this number has greatly accumulated, owing to the subjects not having been placed at a proper Hospital at the commencement of their disease. But few persons comparatively are aware of the sufferings that have been endured by this afflicted class of people. That many have died in this State (some recently) in consequence of improper treatment is well known—Others remain in our Town Asylums, where they seem doomed hopelessly to perish, without an effort being made for their restoration by their fellow men. Some of our Town houses for the poor are occupied mostly by weakly, decrepid and diseased persons who above all others require a quiet place of rest—whilst their only home is turned into a bedlam, where the ravings and the shouts of the maniac resounds at all hours of the day and night. There are cases now existing which if placed in their naked truth before the public would cause us to be consenting to. Were a true and faithful account of many cases of insanity that have existed within the borders of our State for the last 20 years be narrated, the tales of horror revealed would melt hearts of stone and make the cheeks of all who read turn pale.

What is past cannot be recalled—but we may apply a remedy to the future. With some exceptions the miseries hitherto endured, have, in a great measure arisen from the want of necessary accommodations beyond the ability of small communities to provide. We can no longer avail ourselves of this excuse. Through individual benevolence, a Home unexceptionable in all its departments is provided, ample to accommodate all the insane in the State.—Whilst equal if not superior to any other Asylum of the kind—the price of admittance is less than at most others—far less than at some—and certainly not more than should be expended on lunatics—let them be maintained where they will. It will be seen by advertisement that the institution is to be open for the reception of patients after the 1st of next month. To promote the cause of the insane it is indispensable that the subjects of it should be classified, and the same cost of attendance will be required for each class whether it be greater or smaller. Therefore the arrangements cannot be economically made with a less number than 100. To maintain 100 patients at the Hospital will cost 10,400 dollars per year at two dollars per week, this being the price of admission. The taxable property of the State amounts to about 70,000,000 of dollars—requiring a tax of about 15 cents on a thousand dollars. Thus a farmer worth 5000 dollars would pay 75 cents annually to rid his town of Lunatics—provide for them the most comfortable home practicable—insure their chances of cure at least four fold, and add to the comfort of the same inmates of their town asylums in an incurable degree. Is there a person of sane mind among us who will deny the poor man the benefits of such a home, from the mistaken idea that it may save him a few paltry cents? If there is let him pause and consider that he himself may yet be a maniac.

By an act of the Legislature at its last session, the Commissioners of the almshouse of the city of Providence, the towns of Newport and Bristol, and the Town Councils of other towns in the State were authorized to place all the insane paupers within their respective limits at the Butler Hospital. The board of alderman of the city of Providence have already instructed their commissioners to perform that duty—will not the other towns of the state promptly follow the example of the city of Providence? If one person in each town can be found who will take the trouble of calling on his fellow townsmen for their signatures to a written instrument of a few lines authorizing their respective Town Councils to comply with the act of the Legislature, there can be but little doubt, that most if not all of the insane in the State at the public charge, will be very shortly sent to the comfortable home provided especially for them. Winter is fast approaching, the expenses of our Town Asylums will necessarily increase with the inclemency of the weather. The season for removal is far more favorable now than it will probably be some weeks hence. Let us then act at once and act together.

NARRAGANSETT. Mail Robbers Punished.—The Circuit Court of the United States adjourned at the end of its November term, at Millegville, on the 11th inst. During its session two carriers of the mail of the United States were convicted of stealing letters containing money—James L. Lampkin, driver on the line running from Athens to Gainsville, and Ezekiel Hewitt, mail rider on the route from Talbotton to Macon. The judge pronounced the sentences on the evening of the 11th. The circumstances of the cases, as they appeared by the evidence, showed a difference of moral turpitude in the two prisoners, and hence, although their offences were identical, a difference was made by the Judge in the terms of imprisonment. Lampkin was sentenced to fifteen, and Hewitt, to ten years confinement in the Penitentiary.

A rich farmer in Denmark, who for a trifling wager held up a red handkerchief, and stopped a railway train on the Copenhagen and Rostschild Railway, has been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Fortune telling appears to be good business in Boston, according to the following statement from the Chronotype: "Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact, that more than one hundred professors of the art of fortune telling flourish in our midst, many of whom have grown rich in the practice of their mysterious trade."

STRENGTH OF IRON PILLARS.—At a meeting of the British Association a few years ago, at Glasgow, a paper was read by Mr. Hodgkinson, describing a series of experiments made by him on the strength of iron pillars. It appeared from these, that a pillar, square at the top and bottom, is about three times as strong as one rounded at the ends; that if the pillars are not placed perfectly perpendicular, at least two thirds of their strength is lost; and that they are one seventh stronger when swelled in the middle, like the frustrum of a cone, with the base in the centre of the pillar.

A letter has been received from Dr. John Rae, dated at York Factory, Hudson's Bay on the 21st of September last, in which he gives an interesting description of a successful expedition undertaken by him in July, 1846, under the direction of the Hudson Bay Company, for surveying the part of the Arctic coast, at the northeastern angle of the American continent, which remained unexplored. He had successfully executed his mission, and returned, after having traced the coast all the way from Cape Wankarem, to within a few miles of the Straits of the Fury and Hecla, and having proved the correctness of Sir John Ross's supposition that Boothby Felix is a peninsula. He left Fort Churchill with a party of 13 men, July 6, 1846, and returned there after a most difficult and adventurous journey Sept. 6, 1847.

SPECIE HOARDING.—A farmer in Kent, Conn., recently had \$2200 in specie stolen from him by a man in his employ, assisted by an accomplice. The money was in a keg, which was placed in a hogshed of oats in the woodshed for safe keeping.—The rogues were detected, and nearly the whole of the money recovered. It is further stated that the neighbors of the farmer believe that he has had \$15,000 or \$20,000 in his possession for fifteen years.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PLATE.—On the 6th instant a lad offered for sale at the store of Mr. Mosely, Tremont street, a piece of silver weighing several ounces, which he said he had picked up in the street; but from the battered condition of the silver, which appeared to be the pedestal of a valuable piece of plate, Mr. Mosely suspected the truth of the boy's statement, and after noting his name and address, requested him to call again, at the same time sending the silver to the city marshal, with a request that he would send it round to the silversmiths of the city, to ascertain if either of them had any knowledge of it.—This proved of no avail and the silver was returned to Mr. Mosely.

In about ten days from this time, the Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Providence, called on Messrs. Jones, Ball & Poor to order a new pedestal for a Ceborium, a part of which, with other articles, had been stolen from said church on the 4th instant. Messrs. Jones, Ball & Poor, recollecting the circumstance of the piece of plate above alluded to, directed the pastor to call on Mr. Mosely, when the silver was easily identified and restored to the rightful owner. *Boston Journal.*

NEW ORLEANS U. S. BRANCH MINT.—We understand that during the month ending October 31st, 1847, there was coined at the U. S. Branch Mint in this city \$300,000 in gold, and \$600,000 in silver. We furthermore understand that the treasurer of the U. S. Branch Mint in this city expects every day a remittance of over \$2,000,000 in foreign gold coin, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, when it arrives here, will have to be melted and re-coined into American gold pieces. *N. O. Delta, Nov. 10.*

ELOPEMENT.—Some excitement, in high circles, has been caused by a recent elopement of a young lady of the "upper ten," with an individual of the lower country.—He had been forbidden the house, but love laughs at locksmiths, and owes much to the ropemaker. The young lady escaped from the second story window by a bed cord, sought out the sighing swain, and—escaped.—*Cincinnati Commercial 17th inst.*

WINTER IS COMING, and it is incumbent on the head of every family to devise measures for keeping his house and household, as well as himself, warm and comfortable during the approaching winter. To do this, it is not only necessary to look to the quantity and quality of the fuel in store—but the doors must be listed—the windows fastened down and caulked—and every crevice in the floor or wainscot filled. The cold air must be excluded—until that is done, it is folly to expect that a room can be kept warm. Indeed in many of our New England dwellings, where the furniture and the arrangements present an aspect of competence and comfort, it is usual in very cold weather for the blue looking group collected around the fire, to complain that their shins are roasting, while their shoulders are freezing! Currents of air rush in from various quarters—and agues, colds, catarrhs, and rheumatisms are the orders for the day. A couple of hours' labor at this season, will prevent weeks and months of discomfort hereafter. *Boston Cour.*

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Nov. 22, 1847. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 1400 Beef Cattle, 800 Stores, 2800 Sheep, and 700 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Although the number of Beef Cattle at market was much less than last week, no advance was effected. We quote extra 6 25; first quality 5 50 a 56; second 4 75 a 5 25; third 3 50 a 4 50. Working Oxen.—Sales at \$65, \$80, \$85, and \$95. Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$22, \$27, \$27, \$30, \$39 and \$50. Steers.—Yearlings \$7 a 10; two year old \$12 a \$20; three year old \$24 a \$38. Sheep.—Sales at 1 52, 1 33, 1 50, 1 75, 2 25, and 2 57. Swine.—Small lots to peddle, at 13, 5, and 5 40 for Sows, 61, 6, and 6 40 for Barrows; a lot of Old Hogs, large to close, 3 40; a lot of still hogs at 4 40. At retail from 6 to 7c.

SCROFULA & SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS.

Scrofula in all its multiplied forms, whether in that of King's Evil, enlargements of the glands or bones, Goitre, White Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Cancer, diseases of the skin or spine, or of Pulmonary Consumption, emanate from one and the same cause, which is a poisonous principle more or less inherent in the human system. Therefore, unless this principle can be destroyed, no radical cure can be effected; but if the principle upon which the disease depends is removed, a cure must of necessity follow, no matter under what form the disease should manifest itself. This, therefore, is the reason why Jayne's Alternative is so universally successful in removing so many malignant diseases. It destroys the virus or principle from which those diseases have their origin, by entering into the circulation, and with the blood is conveyed to the minutest fibre, removing every particle of disease from the system.

NO APOLOGY FOR WEARING A WIG.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Feb. 2d, 1839. Dr. Jayne: Sir—I take great pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Hair Tonic which I obtained of you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. My hair had for a long time been exceedingly thin, but for two or three years past it had so fallen out that my head had become almost entirely bald. I was under the necessity of concealing the baldness by coming the hair on the sides over it. But now, after using a bottle of the Tonic, I have as luxuriant a growth of hair as I ever had. C. C. PARK. Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, at Haddonfield, N. J. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency in Newport, by R. R. HAZARD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The First Baptist Meeting House in Middletown, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on WEDNESDAY the 1st of December next. Services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev. B. TAYLOR, of Providence. At 2 o'clock, P. M. the Pews in said house will be offered for sale at Public Auction. Friends in general are invited to attend.

The Annual Meeting of the Dorcas Society will be held at Trinity Church School House on WEDNESDAY Dec. 1st, if the weather is pleasant, if not, the next fair day. A punctual attendance of the members is earnestly requested to choose NEW OFFICERS for the coming year.

MARRIAGES.

At the Church farm, Portsmouth, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. JOHN T. BROWN to Miss ELIZABETH BROWNELL. At the same place, on the 25th inst., by the same, Mr. CONSTANT W. CHASE to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Mr. Samuel Slocum.

In Warren, on the 23d inst., in St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Hathaway, the Rev. JAMES MELCHUR, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Portsmouth, to Miss MARY, daughter of Capt. John Watson, of the former place.

In Providence, on the 4th inst., by Rev. D. Wise, Mr. JAMES E. BOWEN, formerly of this town, to Miss HARRIET S. ELDREDGE, of the former place.

In Plainfield, by Rev. James Mathee, Mr. W. K. ADAMS, of Providence, to Miss ELIZABETH ALMY, of Tiverton.

In New York on the 14th, Capt. ALBERT BEYER, of Westerly, to Miss MARY ANN GUTHRIE, of Boston.

DEATHS.

In this town on the 15th, Mrs. MARTHA CRANDALL, wife of Joseph Crandall, aged 88 years. In Little Compton on the 14th inst., Mr. WILLIAM BAKER, aged 74 years. At Pawtucket on the 16th inst., Mrs. SARAH ANN M'NORWOOD, wife of Mr. George M'NORWOOD, and daughter of the late Mr. Greene Burroughs, of this town, in the 49th year of her age.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SUNDAY, Nov. 21.

Barque Nathan W. Bridge, Brown, fm Fall River for Bangor.

Sch's Seven Sisters, Perkins, fm Boston for Philadelphia; Example, fm Bridgeport for New Bedford.

The brig Rio, which went ashore near Castle Hill, was got off last evening, and towed into this harbor for repairs.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

Sch's Vesper, Staples, fm Fall River for Richmond; Susan, Gardner, fm do for Norfolk; Adelaide, Kelly, fm Albany for New Bedford; Boaschamp, McIntire, fm Camden for Norfolk; Post Boy, Crowley, fm Providence for Addison; Khideu, Natier, fm Providence for Harrington.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

Brig Enoch Pratt, Baker, fm Fall River for Wilmington.

Brig Peter, Hydes, fm Philadelphia for Bath; Cicero, Baker, fm Bristol for Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, Nov. 25.

Brig Masadis, Pebble, fm Georgetown for New Bedford.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26.

Bark Rhoderick Dhu, Lelar, fm Providence for Philadelphia.

Brig T. P. Perkins, Gilkey, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Albattross, Cochran, fm do for do; Azulla, Beritt, fm Providence.

Sch's Robert Rantoul, Sears, fm Providence for Warham; Telegraph, Southworth, fm Providence for East Haddam; Mary Read, Hinds, fm do for Philadelphia; Batavia, Parks, fm do for do; Diadem, French, fm Providence.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Sch's Warsaw, Burdick, fm Tampico arr at N. Orleans the 9th.

Sch's N. S. Crane, hence, arr at Philadelphia the 18th.

Sch's O. H. Perry, Wooster, hence, arr at Jacksonville the 1st.

Sch's S. Elden, Taylor, for Mobile and fm New York the 15th.

Arr at New Orleans the 8th, sch's Southernor, Goodspeed, fm Appalachicola.

Ship Louis Philippe, Castoff, for New York the 8th, was adv at Havre the 1st.

Brig Algonquin, Smith, was at Sydney, N. S. 24 inst, for Providence, 8 days.

North Kingstown Bank.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Kingstown Bank, the following persons were elected Directors:—

Jonathan Reynolds, Jeffrey Davis, Pardon T. Hammond, Joseph C. Sanford, Jeremiah G. Chaffin, William G. Hammond, Ebron Sanford, Nicholas Spink, William Browning, Eliphalet Young, Alfred Updike, John Reynolds, Horatio N. Reynolds, Abel S. Baker, Henry R. Reynolds.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors Jonathan Reynolds, Esq. was re-elected President of said Bank.

P. T. HAMMOND, Cashier.

Wickford, Nov. 15, 1847.—5w.

—THE BEST—

MECHANICAL PAPER

IN THE WORLD.

THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" published at 128 Fulton st., New York, is admitted by all to be the best Mechanical publication in the world.

It has attained a larger circulation than all the other Mechanical papers published in America, combined, and possesses such facilities for obtaining the latest intelligence on Scientific subjects from all parts of the world that no publication of the kind can compete with it.

Each number contains from FIVE to SEVEN ORIGINAL MECHANICAL ENGRAVINGS of the most important inventions; a catalogue of AMERICAN PATENTS, as issued from the Patent Office each week; notices of the progress of all new MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC inventions; instruction in the various ARTS and TRADES, with engravings; curious PHILOSOPHICAL and CHEMICAL experiments; the latest RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE in EUROPE and AMERICA; all the different MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS, published in a series of HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, &c. &c.

It is published weekly in QUARTO FORM, conveniently adapted to BINDING, and furnished to Country Subscribers at the LOW PRICE of TWO DOLLARS A YEAR—ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE, and the remainder in Six mos.

Address, MUNN & CO., Publishers, New York.

POST PAID. Bound volumes of the Scientific American containing 116 pages of choice reading matter and illustrated with more than 360 engravings of new inventions, for sale at the office, Price \$2 75. Nov. 27.

LECTURES.

THE Newport Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, having made arrangements for a course of eight Lectures, and having engaged some of the most popular Lecturers of the day, respectfully announce to the public, that the first Lecture will be given at Armory Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2d, at 7 1/2 o'clock, and will be followed with a Lecture on each succeeding Thursday.

The first Lecture will be given by F. D. EXTINCTION, of Roxbury, Mass. Subject:—EXTINCTION. Single tickets 25 cents. Single Tickets for the course one dollar; for a gentleman and lady \$1.50; for a gentleman and two ladies \$2.00. To be had at the Bookstores of C. E. Hammond, Jr., and Wm. A. Barber. Members of the Association can obtain their tickets at the store of Messrs Parker & Weaver.

N. B. Any Mechanic wishing to join the Association, by paying to either of the Lecture committee one dollar for initiation fee, will be entitled to a free ticket for the course.

Nov. 27.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the line of his business, at the shortest reasonable terms. kept in the Pump and Copper Smith line—repairs in the most judicious and substantial manner. He has and beautiful latest invention of

COPPER & IRON PUMPS,

among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction; patent Hydraulics; Double action lift and force, ship-stomach Pumps, and a great variety of others, which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.

A large supply of LEAD PIPE is kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.

A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind on hand and for sale. All kinds of Job Work will be carefully attended to on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the store will be executed with despatch.

A share of public patronage is solicited, and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store, second door north of the Custom House, Nov. 20, 1847.] NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.

CANTON & PEKIN

TEA COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed agent for this town of the Canton and Peking Tea Company, has just received a large stock of fresh, genuine and fragrant TEAS, put up in neat packages for retailing, and for sale at New York prices. WILLIAM NEWTON. 150 Thames street. Nov. 27.]

At a Town Council of the Town of Newport holden by adjournment, November 3d, 1847.

In and by the authority of a vote of the Town of Newport and by virtue of the authority granted by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, and passed at the January session 1844, entitled, "An Act conferring additional powers upon Watchmen in the town of Newport."

BE IT ORDAINED, by this Town Council, that a Public Night Watch be, and the same is, hereby established for this town, to consist of those persons who may be from time to time, appointed by this Town Council, to commence on Monday night next the eighth day of November instant, who by virtue of said act of the General Assembly, while on duty, and for the purposes of said act alone, are vested with all the powers of Constables, and conservators of the peace, as now by law established, and shall be severally sworn or engaged in the same manner as other town officers now are, and who are by said act authorized and empowered while on duty as watchmen, between the hours of 8 P. M. and 6 A. M. among other things to arrest all persons found in affrays or riots, all persons committing, or whom they suspect to be committing felony; all disturbers or breakers of the peace; all persons assembled to disturb worshipping assemblies; all persons unusually or dangerously armed; all suspicious night walkers, whether known or unknown, who give no satisfactory account of themselves, and all disorderly persons whatever, and the same so arrested to take forthwith to the Captain of the watch at the watch house, whose duty it shall be to examine into the matter, and in his discretion to discharge such person or persons immediately, or detain them until morning, or commit them to jail for examination by one or more of the Justices of the Peace of said town upon complaint made according to law, and in case of fire in this town whether by day or night, it is made the special duty of said watchman to preserve order, to arrest and detain thieves, and prevent the wanton destruction of property. But no person shall be held in custody under said act as provided therein, upon arrest without process, for a longer space of time than fifteen hours at any one time.

Ordered that the foregoing be published three weeks in the NEWPORT MERCURY.

True copy—witness,

B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.

FRESH GROCERIES.

Just received and for sale by WM. NEWTON, at No. 160 Thames street.

POSTSCRIPT

New York Nov. 26, 24 o'clock, P. M.

FROM MEXICO.—The Petersburg, arrived at New Orleans from the Brazos, says that letters from Mexico state that Atlixco had been entirely destroyed by an earthquake on the 23d of October, no houses having been left standing. A large proportion of the inhabitants had been buried beneath the ruins. There had also been great damage to the surrounding villages by it.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.—There has been a Mexican insurrection at Chihuahua, and the Americans had fled to avoid massacre, leaving their property behind. Col. Easton was mustering a force at Santa Fe, to march against the insurgents.

THE SHIP ALABAMA, of Boston, from Liverpool Oct. 18th, for Boston, was lost on Thursday morning, together with a large portion of her cargo, on Minot's Ledge, off Cohasset.

House at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1st, 1847, at 11 o'clock, A. M., if fair, if not the next fair day.

AN UNFINISHED BUILDING, situated in Spring street, next South of the residence of Dutree J. Pearce, Esq. Conditions at time and place of sale.

JOHN P. RUGGLES.

Newport, Nov. 20, 1847.

Land at Auction.

To be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th of December next, (if not previously sold at Private sale) by permission of the Court of Probate, for the town of Portsmouth:—

All the right, title and interest, which Charlotte Brownell, daughter of George Brownell, deceased, Elizabeth, daughter of John Brownell, decd., and Sarah and John F. Brownell, minors, and children of George S. Brownell, all of said Portsmouth, have in two certain pieces of land, and situated in Portsmouth, containing about 24 acres, and the other in Tiverton, containing about 3 acres. The sale in Portsmouth will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M., and in Tiverton at 2 o'clock, P. M., both on the premises, (if fair, if not the next fair day.) The particulars and terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

JOHN H. COOZEY, JR., } Guardians.

SETH R. ANTHONY, } }
SAMUEL ANTHONY, }
Portsmouth, Nov. 7, 1847.

1848

AMERICAN ALMANAC.

A periodical not surpassed for its great variety of valuable and useful information.

—ALSO—

The Farmer's & Rhode Island Almanac.

For sale at

James Hammond's.

Nov. 20.

Legal Notices

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Nov. 1, 1847.

UPON the petition of Sarah A. Sherman, guardian of the persons and estates of Winton T. Sherman, and Amelia Ann Sherman, minors, under the age of twenty-one years, children of Winton T. Sherman, late of Newport, decd., representing that said minors are seized in fee of a lot of land situated in the town of Newport, bounded Westerly on Kay street two hundred and twenty feet, Northernly on land late of John P. Mann, decd. three hundred and twenty-five feet, Easterly on land of John J. Allen, one hundred and sixty-one feet, and Southernly on land of Henry B. Hazard, two hundred and ninety-two feet, inherited from their late father, and that said lot can now be sold to advantage, and that it will be for the benefit of said minors to sell their interest therein, as the same in its present state is unproductive, and praying that she may in her capacity of guardian of said minors, be authorized to sell the interest of said minors in said lot at private sale for the sum offered, and to give a deed or deeds thereof, so as to vest in the purchaser thereof, all the right, title and interest of said minors therein, and to invest the proceeds of their proportion of said sale, in some productive stocks or otherwise, under the direction of this Court, for the benefit of said minors.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of December next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested, may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the heirs of the late SALLY GREENE late of Jamestown, decd., have authorized and empowered SAMUEL COTTRILL & JOHN B. CHAMPLIN to settle and collect all debts due said estate. All persons having unsettled accounts with the said estate are requested to call and settle the same within six months from the date hereof.

JOHN B. CHAMPLIN.

SAMUEL COTTRILL.

For the heirs of the late Sally Greene.

Sept. 10, 1847.—6m.*

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Nov. 1, 1847.

THE administrators final account on the estate of CHARLES M. THURSTON, late of New York, decd., was presented for allowance.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in December next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that due notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate of Newport, Nov. 1, 1847.

THE Commissioner's Report and the Administrator's first account on the estate of ELISHA CASE, late of Newport, decd., was presented for allowance.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in December next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that due notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Nov. 3, 1847.

APPLICATION is made for some suitable person to be appointed Administrator on the estate of CHARLES WHITFIELD, late of Newport, decd. intestate.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in December next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that due notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Nov. 3, 1847.

CALEB S. KNIGHT makes application to be appointed Administrator of his late wife PENELOPE KNIGHT, decd. intestate.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in December next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that due notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Nov. 8, 1847.

A instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of SARAH CHESTER, formerly of Ware, Hertfordshire, England, and late of said Newport, single woman, decd., was presented for Probate and letters testamentary by Charles Gyles, the Executor therein named.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of December next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that due notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Nov. 1, 1847.

JOHN COZZENS Administrator on the estate of ABIGAIL FLEEN, late of Newport, decd., presents his first administration account on said estate for allowance.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in December next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that due notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested, may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber gives public notice that he has been appointed guardian to the person and estate of DAVID F. HALL,

of Portsmouth, a minor, and has given bond according to law. He hereby calls upon all persons having demands against said minor to exhibit the same for settlement, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JONATHAN DENNIS 2d, Guardian.

Portsmouth, Sept. 29, 1847.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth Administrator on the estate of JOHN COREY, ESQ.

late of Portsmouth, deceased, and having qualified himself by giving bonds as the law directs, he requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them, for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to him, JOSEPH B. COREY, Administrator.

Portsmouth, Sept. 26, 1847.

NOTICE.

Collector's Office, Custom House,

Newport, November 15, 1847.

SEALED PROPOSALS directed to and to be transmitted to the Treasury Department, will be received at this office till Wednesday, December 15th, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the hereinafter mentioned supplies, from January 1st to December 31st, 1848. The supplies to be furnished at such times as may be required for the use of the Revenue Cutter and Boats which may be employed in this District, at the prices set opposite the articles below enumerated. All articles furnished to be of the best quality, and to undergo an inspection of the officers making the requisition. And it is to be distinctly understood that no bids will be entertained from persons not actually engaged in the business to which these offers refer.

Anders and Kedges lb Match Rope lb
Admiral's shawls each 1/2
do copper copper do 1/2
do Axes, broad do 1/2
do do wood do 1/2
Angars set Nails, copper wrought lb
Almanac, nautical, each do 1/2
Anvil lb do iron wrought lb
Awns, broad doz do 1/2
Boat-hooks, copper, each Needles, sewing, assort-
do iron do ed doz
Buckets, deck do do sail do doz
do cedar do do marine do doz
do sheet iron lb Nippers each
Brushes, scrubbing each Oakum lb
do varnish do Oil, sp. winter str. gall
do clamp do do summer do
do tar do Oil, linseed, boiled do
do whitewash do do raw do
do paint assort doz Oil, olive quart
Brooms, hickory doz Oil tar gall
do birch doz Oars, ash feet
do corn doz do spruce do

Bunting, all colors, full Pens, steel, each
do width piece Paints, black lead lb
do half width do do white lead in oil
Boeswax lb
Blocks, friction roller, per inch per sheave Parceline yd
do iron bushed do Paper sheathing room
do do snath in do foolcap do
Bath Bricks doz do letter, cold pres'd
Blankets, rose, pair do envelope ream
Reds pred, Marseilles, p'ce do envelope quire
Bread Basket, tin piece do sand, assorted doz
Bell table each Pump tacks, copper
do large & fixtures do thousand
Bills, boring do do iron do
Bullet Moulds set Pitch gall
Boatswain's Call, silver do Kettle lb
do do do do do do do
Brace and Bits set do Jack do
Belaying Pins, iron each do something do
do wood do do fore do
Bake pans set do do match set
Battle Axes each Pad locks, brass each
Barometer do do Patches, chain do
Cordage, tarred hemp, do nail do
do patent lb Putty
do do bolt rope lb
do do Manila lb
Cables, hemp evt Plates, Queen's ware, lb
do chain lb
Copper, sheet lb
do lines piece
Chisels, assorted set
do cold each
Candles, sperm lb
Compasses, brass 10 inch Passing boxes, leather do
do boat each
do carpenters do do priming lb
Canvases, Holland, A. A. Pump, hand, cop' each
do do do do do do do
do Am. Hemp do
do cotton, No. 2 yd Packing hooks lb
do do do 3 yd Packing; iron (hemp) lb
do do do 6 yd Rule, carpenter's, 2 feet
do do do 10 yd
Coal, Lehigh, delivered Rammers and sponge do
do do do do do do
Cooks Laddies ton Rotten stone lb
Curtains, moreen, made do do cast steel, do
do do do do do do do
Cups and Saucers, Queen's ware doz do do cut
Castors, plain plated set Screws, brass, assort. doz
Crownbars lb do iron doz
Calipers, carpenter's pair Saws, steel plate, hand
do gunner's do do do do
Captains, hickory each do key hole
do walnut do do do do
Cranes for boats lb do wood do
Coffee Mills each do compass do
do Boilers do do do do
Canisters for oil do Spoke shaves do
Cotton, waste lb Squares, iron do
Coal Scraper each do small do
Deck Lights, patent each Soap, brown lb
Duck, ravens, heavy bolt Spun Yarn lb
do light do Sheep Skins each
do imperial do Sauce pans do
do cotton do Stove, cabin do
Drum piece do do coal do
Drawing Knives do do do do
Emery lb do round lb
Files, hand saw each do do canister lb
do wood rasps do Saw sets each
Funnel, wood, water do Sounding rods each
Frying pans do do Stones, grinding do
Fife do do do do do
Flints hund. do do do do
Flannel, cylinder yd Scuttle butt, 60 gall do
Forge and bellows each Scales and weight set
Gauges set Stoppers, claw lb
Glasses, log, 14 sec. each Slaters each
do do 28 do do do do do
Glue lb do do do do do
Gimlets, assorted, doz Twine, whipping lb
Grind pot piece do do do do
Grind pot each do do do do
Gunter's Scale do do do do do
Grapnels lb do do do do do
Hawsers, Manila lb ed lb
do hemp lb
House line lb
Hammerline lb
Hooks and Thimbles lb do spirits gall
Handspikes, hickory, each Tormentors, cock's each
do walnut do Thread, assorted coil lb
do shod do Towels, damask yd
Hammers, claw do do do do do
do pump do do do do do
do riveting do do do do do
do chipping do do do do do
Hooks, anchor, fish lb do do do do do
do chain doz Table Cloths, linen yd
Hauls lb lb
Halliards, penant lb lb
Hooks, can lb lb
Hatchets each Tubes, quill doz
Hoos do Trucks, lead, g'brass each
Ink, writing quart Pop mauls do
Irons, hand lb Tape line, 160 feet do
do foot lb Tea kettle, iron do
do Caulking lb do do do do do
Junk lb lb
Keds, copper hooped each lb lb
Leather, tugging lb lb
do pump lb lb
Log-lines hark Tombs, blacksmiths lb
Lanterns, signal, copper Varnish, copal gall
do do do do do do do
do battle do do do do do
do deck do do do do do
Litharge lb Wood, oak—sawed and delivered cord
Lead lines, deep sea, 120 fathoms each do do do do do
do hand lb do do do do do
do black lb do do do do do
Leads, sounding lb do do do do do
Ladies and Worms each do do do do do
Lamp, binnacle do do do do do
Loghead lb do do do do do
Lumber, white pine, Whiting lb
do clear foot Wrenches, wood each
do Plank do do do do do
Log Reel each Water cask, oak 60 gall
Lump-black lb do do do do do
Mallets, caulking each do breakers, oak 15
do serving do do do do do
do gunner's do do do do do
Marine spik's, galv'd each Wrenches, assorted lb

Printed lists of the above articles will be furnished by the Collector to those wishing to make proposals.
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.
Nov. 15

NOTICE.

Collector's Office, Custom House,

Newport, November 15, 1847.

SEALED PROPOSALS, directed to and to be transmitted to the Treasury Department, will be received at this office until Wednesday, December 15, 1847 at 12 o'clock, M., for the supply of Rations to the petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Cutter Jackson, for the term of one year from January 1st to December 31st, 1848. And it is to be distinctly understood, that no bids will be entertained from persons not actually engaged in the business to which these offers refer. The ration for the Revenue Service is the same as that allowed in the Naval Service, omitting the liquor, and consists of articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

Weekly quantity	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The rations are to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the Collector, and the different articles comprising the ration to be delivered on board the vessel in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, with the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the Captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding, upon an average, one day in each week) such fresh meat and fresh vegetables, as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.

Nov. 15th to Dec. 15th. EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

HEAR THE WORDS OF AN OLD SOLDIER—TO THE PUBLIC.—When a soldier in the American camp in 1778, I with many others, (owing to great exposure) had a violent attack of disease of the lungs, by which I was disabled from duty for a long time. Since that period until recently, I have never been free from Cough and a difficulty of breathing. Year after year I have expected over a girl a day; often much more, and sometimes mixed with blood. For months together, night after night, I have had to sit or be bolstered up to obtain my breath. The weakness and debility caused by such constant expectation, frequently brought me to a state bordering on death. I have had skillful physicians to attend me, and everything done that was thought likely to give me relief, without any beneficial effect. Last winter I had another very severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, which I fully expected would be the last. I then considered my case as past the aid of medicine, when I was advised to use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. I did so with a strong hope that, as it had cured many of my acquaintances of various diseases of the lungs, it might at least mitigate my sufferings. Need I say how gratified I feel? It has effectually cured me. As soon as I commenced taking it, I found it reached my case, and I began to breathe with more freedom. My expectation became easy, and my cough entirely left me. I now feel as well as ever I did in my life, and am better than I have been for the last sixty years. Now after suffering so long, and finding at last such signal relief from Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I feel anxious to inform my fellow citizens where relief may be had.

Son, 28 Lombard st., Philadelphia, has prepared only by Dr. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency, in Newport, by Dr. R. H. Hazard.

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—This will certify that I was entirely bald for about